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THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1917.

A LEGION OF HONOR CITIZEN

John Joy Edson, frequently described as "Washington's most useful private citizen," has a proper cause for complaint, if he has been reading all the biographies of himself in connection with his retirement from the presidency of the Washington Loan and Trust Company.

Mr. Edson is not dead yet. Far from it. He has not even dropped the reins of most of the work in which he has been both the guiding hand and the motor power. Still, a man's seventieth birthday is a proper time to take stock of his achievements, and the Capital can afford to pause for tribute to the civic achievements of one of its most valued citizens.

Important and varied as his work has been, one phase of it, probably, will live as long as any of the rest. This phase has not been "played up" in the accounts of his career. It is the interest he has taken in genuine, solid, practical prison reform. By way of a vacation, Mr. Edson has frequently gone off, not hunting or fishing, but to visit Federal penitentiaries. His advice and support was given the District workhouse at Occoquan, and he is a "silent partner" of the movement to have a District penitentiary, of a new type, under the same auspices and principles as the short-term penal institution.

BEFORE THE COURT

The Government is now presenting its case before the Supreme Court in support of the Adamson eight-hour law. It contends that the law was not designed as a measure to raise wages, and that even were it so intended such a measure would be within the constitutional enacting power of Congress. As to whether Congress meant to prevent labor on trains in excess of eight hours per day, or sought rather to insure an extra pay rate for hours in excess of eight, the statute must, of course, be the final source of information. As to whether Congress has power to prescribe in regard to trainmen's wages, the constitutional power of Congress to regulate commerce is the basis of the Government's case, and numerous decisions extending that power form the supports on which the contention rests.

Since the Constitution was adopted a steady change has gone on. Meanings have been read into its words whereof the original creators of the instrument can have had little inkling. The regulative power of Congress has enjoyed the greatest extension of any of the Federal powers. The matter of the eight-hour law lies in the fringed part of the Constitution between Congressional regulation and the prohibition against the confiscation of property. It would not be desirable to comment on the present actual proceedings in the Supreme Court prior to the adjudication of the case in its present phase. This much, however, can fairly be said, that it promises to form as important a part in the country's constitutional as in its economic history.

HOW THEY LOVE ONE ANOTHER

They are getting together, again—the Northern and Southern Presbyterians. They claim to believe the same things, have the same form of government, call one another brethren when they meet on special occasions, and talk in all their sermons about brotherly love. Yet they support separate establishments, which is economical waste, and go their several ways not knowing or apparently caring why they do not pull together and "what it was all about."

These two great religious bodies split apart nearly fifty-six years ago and for half a century have been preaching temperance and charity and wondering at times why they do not make better progress in their work for the spiritual benefit of the outsiders.

The New York Presbytery within the last few days has resolved to "get together" once more and has sent what is called an overture to the Northern Assembly to meet next May, in Texas (a Northern Assembly in Texas, at all places!), asking that a conference be arranged with the Southern Assembly looking to organic union between the two bodies. "The prevalence of mutual confidence and love" is cited as one of the conditions "necessary to a happy union," and the moderator of the New York Presbytery declared that he was proud that "as the son of a Federal officer he could extend the hand of love and peace to the sons of Confederate soldiers in the Southern church."

But why not cut out all this sort of thing? What has the Confeder-

ate war to do with the church today? The war ended over fifty years ago. The former Confederate States have been back in the Union for nearly two generations. Former Confederate soldiers have filled places in the Cabinet of several Presidents, seats in the Senate and House, the highest positions in the diplomatic service of the country, and have held important commands in the field of war. How does it happen that two great religious bodies, each claiming to represent the Prince of Peace and to be preaching His gospel, should be standing apart when all the rest of the country is getting together?

TELEPHONE RATES AND UTILIZATION

Whether anything comes of Congressman Lewis' measure for Federal ownership of the telephone utility in the District or not, questions raised at the hearings about the relative rates and utilization in Washington are worth considering.

Mr. Lewis states that the New York rate is \$4.45 per 100 calls; the District rate, \$4.21 per 100 calls; Brooklyn, \$4.21; Baltimore, \$3.53; Philadelphia, \$2.21; Chicago, \$2; Indianapolis, \$1.14; Spokane, \$1.08; and Buffalo, 85 cents. To get the full significance of these rates the utilization must be taken into account. In New York the average number of calls per year per telephone is 962; in Washington, 823; Brooklyn, 875; Baltimore, 993; Philadelphia, 1,456; Chicago, 1,622; Indianapolis, 2,239; Spokane, 2,169; Buffalo, 2,700.

These figures show plainly enough that a higher rate makes for lower utilization of telephones. A telephone differs from other utilities in this: that up to a certain point increasing utilization makes for practically no increased expenses in operation.

Testimony before the District Committee yesterday also showed that the telephone equipment now installed in Washington is adequate for 51,300 phone connections. There are about 20,000 telephones here. Just as a matter of business, under private ownership, it is entirely possible that the rates might be lowered, the number of users increased and the company's earnings would not suffer.

It was stated further that the grand average of utilization for all city telephone systems in this country is 2,000 calls per year. The Washington average is 823.

These figures may be of no interest to Congress if it decides against Congressman Lewis' proposal for postoffice control of the District system, but they should be of great interest to the Public Utilities Commission of the District.

ANOTHER GOOD SIGN

Whatever Ambassador Gerard said in his Berlin after dinner speech, it inspired the following statement of truth in the Lokalanzeiger, a semi-official organ:

It must always be recalled to the German "Yankee haters" that their standpoint is legally wrong, that the Hague convention distinctly permits neutrals to make deliveries of ammunition and that Germany's representatives in that convention expressly opposed changing this clause.

Here is a plain fact of which Germans in the United States as well as in Germany need to be reminded frequently. The Lokalanzeiger might have added that in the present case protest by Germany against the selling of American munitions to the allies comes with peculiar ill grace, for during the Spanish-American war German manufacturers supplied munitions to Spain. And, unless our recollection errs, there was no protest from either the American Government or the American people regarding this trade.

Both by international law and by the precedent set by Germany herself the Government of the United States is entirely justified in its conception of neutrality. The German government, to serve its own ends, has represented the case in a very different light to its people, thereby awakening a wholly unjustified hatred of America and Americans. It is one of the reassuring signs of the times that those in authority in Germany are willing to let Germans state the facts—even now and then—if they are minded to do so.

THE BABY WEEK WORK

After the success of the Baby Week of 1916 it was a foregone conclusion that this campaign would be an annual event. The Children's Bureau reports that the event was observed in 1,300 towns of less than 10,000 inhabitants last year; and 700 of these it classified as rural communities. The significance of the small town and country campaign lies in the fact that there the infant mortality was highest, because of the lack of hospital, medical and nursing facilities.

This year the General Federation of Women's Clubs, an influential factor in the campaigns, announces the dates from May 1 to May 6, inclusive, have been set aside for Baby Week. The Children's Bureau contribution to this event is to be one piece of literature, a non-technical bulletin on the care of children from two to six years of age, supplement-

ing two of its most popular pamphlets, those on "Prenatal Care" and "Infant Care."

If it had done nothing else the publication of these bulletins and the part it has had in establishing Baby Week as an institution would have made the existence of the bureau worth while. A second contribution it will make to the Baby Week of this year is a forthcoming publication by Dr. Grace L. Meigs, of the bureau staff, relating to maternal mortality. This ought to have the same influence in reducing mortality from child birth that the bureau's other publications unquestionably have had in checking high infant mortality.

Consideration of all sorts of questions relating to infant hygiene, birth registration, correlation of home and school and public health supervision, and child study have gained an impetus through Baby Week and through the publications of the Children's Bureau which cannot be measured at this time, so far-reaching and fruitful are they for future good.

THE ALLIES' PEACE NOTE—AND AFTER

The reply of the entente nations to President Wilson's peace note is somewhere in the processes of transmission to Washington, and the world will be privileged to read its text within a very short space. The statement by one journalist that it will prove "ultra-sensational" is hardly significant of more than the public confidence in the Allies. All the expressions of public sentiment and governmental purpose that have come from the nations fighting Germany, have been of the one purport: no peace until peace can be forced on very different terms than those which Germany could possibly be expected to tender now.

Without much doubt, the reply will be sensational to the extent that it will reject any German advances now or under approximately the conditions that now prevail. It will mean that the entente proposes to double the stakes and take its losses till it can at length win a throw, and win the supreme stake. That is a big and dangerous game; to win it requires the ability to keep on doubling until fortune shall favor. But it is the game that the capitalist has advantage as against the table. The unlimited bank roll backs the game of the entente.

There has been perhaps some misapprehension about the position the entente will occupy when the war is over. Suppose the war at last ends in a stalemate; with which side will the advantage lie in that case? It would seem that Europe would have won a great victory in merely avoiding defeat. It will have brought its resources to a state of high organization and availability, for use in the contest after such a war. It will have disciplined its people, trained armies, and retained its commercial touch with the world. It will, in a fashion, have annexed the world's opportunities for industrial expansion; for Germany will have been, meanwhile, elbowing out of the markets.

It is interesting in this connection to observe some remarks attributed to the German undersecretary of the interior, about economic conditions in Germany after the war. He warns the German people that they will not have the money to buy and import much food, or indeed much of anything else, after the war ends; their poverty will compel them to continue living almost entirely within themselves. They must not hope too strongly for immediate relief from present privation.

The peace note from the entente will mean, doubtless, a quite definite postponement of serious peace considerations until after, at least, the campaign of another season. That campaign will hardly produce decisive military results; but there is increasing testimony that it may bring the economic crisis that the entente has sought by its blockade to force upon the central powers. So the world may expect a return to the serious and exclusive business of making war.

A stalemate peace would be regarded, no doubt, as the preliminary to another war. But it may be doubted whether that other war would come soon. The entente, with the machinery of their world relationships oiled and moving, will be ready to recuperate faster than Germany, with machinery rusty or dismantled, with financial power gone, with antagonism created in places that were formerly the best markets. If Germany, after peace, persists in a policy of saber-rattling, it will force its enemies to keep their hand on the hilt; but they will have a sharp blade ready, and all the advantage in the effort at further preparation will be on their side.

The electors yesterday really elected Woodrow Wilson to be President for the next four years; but they didn't crowd California out of the front bench, by a jug-full.

Just think what a thundering row Mr. Lawson could kick up, if some time, he really had something to tell and really wanted to tell it!

The original package is gone, and it looks as if the other kind wasn't going to be with us long.

Here and There In the News

Capt. Oscar Terry Crosby, a native of Louisiana, a resident of Virginia, a Southerner of Southerners, a first honor graduate of the United States Military Academy, an explorer, an author and a man of large affairs, and a man who would rather lose his right arm than to destroy the integrity of his race, believes that the time has fully come when for the sake of the race the question should be dealt with on its merits as a question far larger than sectional lines or racial considerations. He would not disturb the Thirteenth Amendment, abolishing slavery in the United States, but he thinks that the Fourteenth Amendment need be disturbed; but he would have the Fifteenth Amendment so rewritten that it would at least assure to the negro the right of a degree of regulated suffrage so that the really worthy men of that race would be able to exercise some sort of participation in the affairs of the country in which they live, and by whose laws they must be governed.

Voting By Group

He would not give every negro the right to vote—there is no such thing; voting is a privilege, not a right; but he would extend to them any right in groups of ten, or whatever multiple might be agreed upon, the privilege of choosing one of their number to act as the representative of his group in casting the vote of the group on such questions as might be submitted to the people for their determination at the ballot box; the vote so cast to represent one-tenth, or one-twentieth of whatever the multiple of the group might be, so that by such method the negroes would not be shut out of all participation in the affairs of the country, to which they are subject. He would, in addition, amend the Fifteenth Amendment so that Congress would have authority from time to time to further regulate the exercise of the franchise thus granted to the negroes.

The Negro Has Improved Himself.

The negro who was enfranchised fifty-four years ago was in no sense like the negro as he is today. In many respects, obedience to authority, respect for his white neighbors, freedom from evil habits, the newly enfranchised slave was a far superior being to his descendants of the present day; but the negro of today in educational fitness, in property interests, in business ability, bears little resemblance to the negro of fifty years ago, and is far better informed upon all questions of government than any of his race who has preceded him; and for the reason that he is growing up into the ability to understand and control his own destiny. Crosby would extend to him the suffrage restricted and regulated by the Constitution and by the laws of Congress so that he would not find himself entirely shut out of all participation in public affairs.

Assuring the Negro His Rights.

Captain Crosby holds that a restricted and regulated suffrage would not be "manhood suffrage," and that the integrity of his race ought to be of as much concern to the negro as the integrity of the white race is to the white man. No race which has descended from a superior race can be changed by constitutional amendments or statutory enactments; but an assured and regulated suffrage would make him all the more desirous of bettering himself, and able to protect his racial integrity, which is absolutely essential to his racial salvation.

The Growth of the Race.

Captain Crosby may be a little ahead of the procession; but the question is one that will press for a better settlement than that now provided in the Constitution, which has proved itself a failure. The negro was prophesied some years ago by skilled experts who had kept in touch with the race that in a comparatively short time the negro would perish from this part of the earth because of disease and inferiority and unsanitary surroundings; but the statistics have not seemed to sustain this scientific conclusion of the race problem. At the time of their emancipation there were about five million negroes in the United States; there are now about fifteen million, and the number is increasing. The increase in the three years from 1880 to 1910 was 3,273,445, and they keep on multiplying and replenishing, and there seems to be little doubt that as the years pass there is less and less infusion of other blood. As the race grows purer in strain it will take on more and more of racial pride, and it is for the American negro who is interested in his race that Captain Crosby would provide some measure of representation in the affairs of the only country he has.

His Identity Established.

Mention of the name of Mr. Kahn, of Kahn, Loeb & Co. in the ridiculous "leak" investigation, recalls the story of the "cullud pussen," who filled the important and responsible office of elevator starter in New York city. The time had come in the evolution of seasons when he felt the need of rest from his arduous occupation, and being granted a vacation of two weeks he requested permission to wear his uniform during his play in his old home town down in Virginia, where the fish are always fresh. The desired permission granted, the Virginian proceeded on his way rejoicing, and when he arrived at his destination caused more of a sensation than the town and country of the Wild West show. The observed of all observers, the Virginian paraded the main street of the town; there was no other, and in his sense of the choicest jewel of his race with whom he spent many pleasant hours; concealing all the while from his enamored acquaintance his name and place of residence, the uniform he wore being in his opinion quite enough to establish him in the public favor. But Hecuba, or Jullian, or whatever her proper address was, was just as curious about him as the mother of all the race was about the who he was, and, so insisting, the visiting Virginian was finally compelled to yield to her persuasion after the manner of the ancient Adam, and finally, in an outburst of rare confidence, said: "Why, gal, you don't know who I is? I se de coon of Coon, Loeb & Cumpny."

THE COMMENTATOR.

NEW CITIZENS' BODY FORMED IN CAPITAL

Sixteenth Street Heights Association Will Seek to Develop Section.

A movement for the physical development of the extreme suburban section of the northwest has been started by citizens in the vicinity of Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets extended, who have organized themselves into the Sixteenth Street Heights Citizens' Association.

The territory of the association is bounded by the District line on the north, Georgia avenue on the east, Rock Creek Park on the west and Aspen street on the south.

The organization meeting was held at the residence of W. M. Holmes, 1325 Holly street northwest, Tuesday night, and was presided over by Thomas J. Williams, temporary president.

Robert C. Roper, former First Assistant Postmaster General, was elected permanent president, with Mr. Williams as vice president. Mr. Holmes as secretary and R. Claude Wright treasurer.

The first aim of the association will be to procure a school for its territory, which comprises the fourth and last alphabetical district of streets. The streets in the territory of the new association are named after terms of botany.

To Extend Fourteenth Street.

The new association also will work for the extension of Fourteenth street, which now ends a mile below the association's territory.

Lights will be sought for Alaska avenue, Fern, Floral, Geranium, Holly, and Dahlia streets.

Committees will be appointed by Mr. Roper within the next few days, and the work of the association will be actively begun at the next meeting at Mr. Roper's residence, on the first Tuesday in February.

WHAT'S ON PROGRAM

Many Interesting Events of Importance Are Scheduled.

Today. Annual meeting, Holy Trinity Holy Name Society, Holy Trinity Church Hall, 5 p. m. Debate, Senior Debating Society of Georgetown University Law School, law school building, 8 p. m. Address, "Photography in Publicity," Clarence J. Blanchard, auditorium, New National Museum, 8:15 p. m. Meeting, California State Association, Ebbitt, 8 p. m. Reception to members of the Washington Graduate Association of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, at home of Dr. Ralph Jenkins, 1725 Massachusetts avenue northwest, 8 p. m. Meeting, Harry Sandberg, at meeting of Young Women's Hebrew Association, in club rooms, 1328 Tenth street northwest, 8 p. m. Meeting, Potomac Women's Club, at residence of Mrs. E. W. Norton, 2048 Eighth street northwest, afternoon. Reception and ball, Washington Society of Washington, New Ebbitt, 8 p. m. Banquet, Potomac Association of the District, Pythian Temple, 1:30 p. m. Lecture, "The History of the Art of the Home," Frank Alvah Porter, under auspices of the Household Arts Club of the city, in the auditorium of the National School, 8:15 p. m. Address, Dr. William S. Small, at meeting of the Home and School Association at the Moore Hotel, 8 p. m. Organization meeting, Washington Athletic Club, gold room, Shoreham, 8 p. m. Lecture, Prof. Robert Ross Kern, to class in history and English, Washington Chapter, American Institute of Banking, 1214 F street northwest, 8 p. m. Annual meeting, Washington Humane Society, gold room, Shoreham, 8 p. m. Address, Raymond Crist, on "Citizenship and Naturalization," before meeting of State D. R. Committee on Civic Education, at home of Miss Gladie, 1908 S street northwest, 8 p. m. Meeting, "Canada's Natural Resources," L. O. Armstrong, assembly room, McMahon Hall, Catholic University, 8 p. m. Meeting, credit men's section of the Retail Merchants' Association committee, Ebbitt, at dinner. Masonic—The New Jerusalem, No. 9; Grand Chapter, Eastern Star, No. 10; Excelsior, No. 17; Covenant, No. 13. Knights of Pythias—Washington Company, No. 1; Uniformed Order of the Navy, National Union—Washington, No. 26; Fraternal, No. 219. Meeting, Kate Gordon Chapter of the Southern Confederation of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, at home of Mrs. Wesley Martin Stoner, 1327 Rhode island avenue, 8 p. m. Reception, Chevy Chase Home and School Association, Citizens' Association of Chevy Chase, Connecticut Avenue Citizens' Association, and Citizens' Association of Pinehurst, to the District Commissioners and legislators, in Elizabeth B. Brown School, 8 p. m. National Union—McKinley, No. 992; North Capitol, No. 46; Georgetown, No. 1011.

Amusements. National—"Fair and Warmer," 8:30 p. m. Belasco—Robert B. Mantell, in "King Lear," 8:10 p. m. Vanderbilt, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Potts—Boston National Grand Opera Co., in "Aida," 8 p. m. Lyceum—Burlesque, 2 and 8 p. m. Gayety—Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Loew's Columbia—Motion pictures, 10:20 a. m. to 11 p. m. Grand—Photoplays, 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Strand—Photoplays, 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Tomorrow. Concert, United States Soldiers' Home Band Orchestra, Stanley Hall, 6:30 p. m. Lecture, "Pythagoras' Law of Success in Victory," Miss Louise Cutts Fowley Hotel Portland, 8 p. m. Address, Dr. William Freeman, before Washington Hebrew Congregation, Eighth street Temple, 8 p. m. Advance presentation of photoplay adapted from book, "The Man Who Forgot," by James Hays, Jr., National Press Club, 8 p. m. Meeting, committees of Army and Navy Union to prepare program for observance of anniversary of sailing of the Maine, in headquarters, 5 p. m. Address, "Law and Order," Andrew Derkman, old Mather Theatre, 8 p. m. Address, "From Labrador to Alaska," L. O. Armstrong, before Washington Chapter, American Institute of Banking, 1214 F street northwest, 8 p. m. Address, "How to Save Fuel," S. B. Flagg, before Women's Section of the Navy League, at Theodore Bailey Myers Mason House, 1006 Twentieth street northwest, 2:30 p. m. Address, "Philippine Folk Lore," Dr. James A. Robertson, before Washington Story-Tellers' League, Ebbitt, 8 p. m. Exhibition drill, Fort Meyer, 2:30 p. m. Masonic—Hope, No. 20; Capitol, No. 11; Royal Arch Chapter, Columbia, No. 2; Knights Templar; grand chapter, election, St. John's Lodge, No. 18, Eastern Star. Odd Fellows—Central, No. 1; Phoenix, No. 8; Martha Washington, No. 3; Dorcas, No. 4; Rebekahs. Knights of Pythias—Syracusanus, No. 10; Rathbone-Superior, No. 29; Rathbone Temple, No. 8; Pythian Sisters.

CITIZENS AT ODDS ON SHEPPARD BILL

Resolution Indorsing "Dry" Measure Tabled by Connecticut Ave. Association.

Following a hot discussion, a resolution brought forth by the Connecticut Avenue Citizens' Association at its meeting last night in the Army and Navy Preparatory School, to indorse the passing of the Sheppard bill by the Senate, and to urge similar action by the House of Representatives, was laid on the table, without action by the association.

The motion by Dr. E. A. Bryant, to lay the resolution on the table was followed by a request from the introducer to have it discussed.

"I made the motion to lay it on the table to avoid such a discussion," said Dr. Bryant, rising to his feet. "This is a serious question. It is very serious when we consider the right of a policeman to enter our homes and forbid our giving a glass of beer to a member of one's family."

Wanted to Debate Question. "Then, if we put this resolution on the table," said another member of the association, "the question will mean the Connecticut Citizens' Association does not favor prohibition for the District. If anyone wants to debate the question I am ready to debate it with him."

The newly elected president of the association, W. B. Westlake, in a short speech said the question of prohibition was one on which all members of the association did not agree, and the wisest thing would be to lay the resolution on the table. This finally was done, following other short speeches.

A communication from the West End Citizens' Association, urging the Connecticut Avenue body to join it in a petition to the President, asking that the next chief of police be a District resident and citizen, was read. The action of the executive committee, in refusing to support the petition on the grounds that the Connecticut Avenue Citizens' Association has always stood for home rule, and that in the present instances nothing was known concerning the candidate the West End organization had in mind, was approved by the association.

Firmly Against Borkland Plan. Following a speech in which he asked the association to instruct him in his position at the next meeting of the Federation of Citizens' Associations, on the Borkland amendment, Dr. E. A. Bryant, delegate, was instructed again to voice the opposition of this measure in behalf of the association.

Toward a supper to be given soon at the Chevy Chase school, \$25 was appropriated. Officers were elected as follows: President, W. B. Westlake; first vice president, H. C. Dickinson; second vice president, F. L. Leith; secretary, L. H. David; assistant secretary, H. C. Grove; treasurer (re-elected), J. Slater Davidson, and Dr. E. A. Bryant, delegate to the Federation of Citizens' Associations.

"RICHELIEU" PRESENTED

Robert Mantell and Company Score in Bulwer Lytton Piece.

"Richelieu," the classic by Bulwer Lytton, which is manifestly just a year or two as it was twenty-five years ago, was the offering at the Belasco Theater last night, with Robert Mantell and his company in the cast. The role of the noted cardinal, as interpreted by Mr. Mantell, is thought by many to be his best role, notwithstanding his presentation of "King Lear." He gives a highly intelligent and forceful interpretation of "Richelieu," bringing into play the same dynamic character forces which made the real Richelieu a man to be obeyed and feared.

In last night's performance Miss Hammer took the role of "Julia," and Fritz Leiber impersonated "Adrian." At the performance yesterday afternoon, "The Merchant of Venice" was repeated. Tonight "King Lear" will be given. "Macbeth" is promised for tomorrow night, "Richelieu" will be given again Saturday matinee, with "Ging Richard the III" on Saturday night.

DR. EGAN TO TAKE REST

Minister to Denmark Coming Home on Vacation.

Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, United States minister to Denmark and former professor at the Catholic University here, will sail for the United States on February 8, on the first vacation which he has enjoyed since the European war broke out, two and half years ago. Dr. Egan will be accompanied by Mrs. Egan.

The return to his home country and city, it was explained at the State Department today, is being made by Dr. Egan merely to obtain rest from the trying duties which have taxed him since Europe went to war. He will confer with President Wilson and Secretary Lansing while here, but this is not the motive of his trip.

G. W. U. SANCTIONS AWARDS

Scholarships and Reduced Tuitions Total \$6,719.29.

Awards of scholarships and reduced tuitions totaling \$6,719.29 for the department of arts and sciences at George Washington University have been sanctioned by the faculty of the department.

The tuition given by the department last year in recognition of high scholarship, in compensation for student services, and as an aid to poor students amounted to \$6,015.29. It is likely that the total awards for this year will be further increased before the end of the current collegiate year.

Twenty-four recipients of the scholarships annually awarded to graduates of the Washington high schools now are in attendance at the university. This free tuition represents an annual sum of \$3,600.

TO DRAFT NEUTRALITY CODE.

Dr. James Brown Scott, of the Carnegie Institution, leaves on Friday for Havana to attend the annual meeting of the American Institute of International Law. International law societies of the twenty-one American republics will be represented at the conference. A new code of neutrality laws will be drafted at the suggestion of the United States at this meeting.

Don Marquis' Column

French Sans Une Struggle. Disaster never rattles Louis Dorey; his calm amounts to nonchalance inoué.

Through all our troubles he will easily pass. Advising nirlly, "Que Georges, le fause!"

When grandma dropped the stove new-filled with oil, becoming stokers in a cisa d'oeil, Did Louis save her venerable ashes? Not so; he merely sniffed and cried, "Quel gaché!"

His glee was high when Nellie stabbed her aunt; All he he chuckled "C'est épatant!"

And on the fourth when Frank was blown sky-high, "C'est rigolo," gaped Louis. "Comme ça!"

The puns of others trouble him no jot; For nerve you have to hand it to Louis.

Mais-c'est! About this No mistake, mes amis! Your shirt you may bet For once he's caught

Faut toujours offrir les palmes a cet animal de Louis!

—Joe.

R. W. saw this flashed on a movie screen: "The black sheep of the family alights from a Black & White Taxi and borrows \$10 from the chauffeur, giving him an order on his (the sheep's) mother for \$100." "I'd like to meet that chauffeur," says R. W.

J. B. S. contrives: Little drops of whisky, Taken with your meals, Make you feel like a king. You know how it feels!

To which may be added: Little drops of brandy, Little drinks of rum, Make the red proboscis And the mighty hum.

In answer to several inquiries, there will be no more Christmas-on-the-lathus verses. Culebra, always nervous, threatened to slide if they were not discontinued.

MORIBUND INTEREST. I love to watch pneumonia germs Float round a subway car, And gaily flit from nose to throat, Wherever people are.

I love to watch the wrinkles come Upon each rider's face, As gentle breezes, drifting on, Leave sneezes in their place.

I'd love to catch the officer, With Health Board on his hat, Who ordered away window open: Who is he? Tell me that!

—Moran.

Soranzo challenges us to find a rhyme for "Lincoln," specifying that such "muddled makeshifts as 'drinking,' 'thinkin'," etc., be barred.

We can't find the rhyme; but perhaps the author of the Wyken, Blynken and Nod verses might have done it when he was running a column.

The Rev. B. Kindly, so Dinah tells us, is pastor of a church in Bel Air, Md.

The Key to the Art. Sir: I often wonder why there is so much "Veri libber" and anti-poetry when the genuine article is so easy to produce. I attribute my success in the business—or I had better call it art, as I have never been able to sell anything—to a thorough study of Hiram Maxim's "Science of Poetry." It is really a science and, for the benefit of those who are hesitating before testing their fortunes with the metrists, I wish to explain graphically just what I learned from that great number of pages.

Any thought, no matter how vulgar, can be changed into the most beautiful and inspiring verse. (Take for instance the line: My friend blew his nose violently.)

The hack, the poor, disreputable jokester, the uneducated and the misguided, jump for the rhyming dictionary and pump the thought into meter and near-rhyming verse:

As my friend blew his nose violently, He expands, obscures, guts feeling into it, makes it laugh in the first part, cry in the middle and die at the end:

The sound burst forth from his face like cannon ball from cannon-mouth, and all the surrounding hills shook like bricks-bruc on bed springs.

Is it not inspiring? So soulful and uplifting and yet so simple. X.